

a solution because there are lots of solutions that are going to be necessary, and no one garment will fit all children and no one vehicle will carry all loads and no single system imposed from Washington on this great Nation will be productive in moving people from the web of dependency to the opportunity of independence.

We really need for the creative capacity of the States, the innovation and the energy of people who are working to develop their own systems and the commitment that that investment in their own systems brings, to be allowed in a new system which would give States the opportunity through block grants to develop the strategies which will elicit the response among the citizens of the communities that those States represent.

So as we work together, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work with so many people in this respect, through vigorous discussions and the discussions I have had have been no more vigorous with anyone than those discussions which I have had with the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania who inhabits the chair at this moment. But it is that kind of discussion, it is that kind of exchange, it is that kind of a collusion of ideas that provides the opportunity for the truth to emerge and for the real progress to be made.

In the weeks ahead as we debate welfare, it is my hope that this debate will serve as a trial. It should be a trial that will indict the abuses, the horrors, the lies of our current Washington-knows-best, one-size-fits-all perverse, incentive-laden system of welfare. It is my intention in the weeks ahead to try and ensure that an understanding of the current system happens so that we can avoid making the mistakes of the past over again. Someone much wiser than I has said appropriately that those who ignore history are destined to repeat it. Let us not be destined to repeat the horror of our welfare system.

Today, I just want to begin by talking about an incident that probably all of us remember, because we cannot forget. In February of 1994 in the process of a routine drug raid in Chicago, police stumbled upon 19 young children, some handicapped, living on dirty mattresses in an unspeakably filthy six-bedroom apartment infested with roaches and soiled with animal dirt.

The Chicago Tribune reported it this way:

The children of [six] mothers from [six] fractured families * * * [were found] vacantly watching TV * * * [and] fighting over the remains of a chicken bone that the family dog had eaten.

President Clinton said that the despair and wasted human potential within that one Chicago apartment was not merely a social problem from far off places like Calcutta, India, but the heart of a very domestic problem occurring in urban centers all around America.

Among the adults that lived in that apartment, more than \$65,000—more than \$65,000—per year was received annually in public assistance, aid that took the form of cash payments, food stamps, medical care. Somehow, some way that money was not having its intended effect.

A system designed with the best intentions, unfortunately is leading to the destination of the road paved with best intentions; a system designed with the best intentions is eliciting and encouraging the worst behavior; a system which built change of dependency rather than breaking shackles.

In that house, there were no fathers to be found, no hope to be found for anyone. This is a tragedy that happens all across America, and it is a tragedy of our current system.

So as I conclude, let me just say that as we consider welfare reform, let the true measure of our reform never be the dollars that we might save, or the bureaucracy that is cut, or the programs that are reduced. But let our measure of reform be found in the ability to move people from hopeless governmental dependence to hopeful economic and personal independence, from the grasp of a perverse system of Government programs to the embrace of the loving and caring communities and the limitless opportunities of America.

Mr. President, I thank you.

Mr. INHOFE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

WELFARE REFORM THE COUNTRY WANTS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I see morning business is about to be concluded. I want to make a couple comments about our subject of the day, the welfare reform the country so desperately wants.

The postelection survey showed that there are three major elements to the mandate of the election of 1994. They were: We want to do something to eliminate the deficits; we want to do something meaningful about regulatory reform; and we want real welfare reform.

Mr. President, I am very proud that we in this House, the Senate, and over in the other body, submitted and adopted a budget resolution that is going to end up eliminating the deficit by the year 2002. So the President could not veto it, or I am sure he would have. Nonetheless, I think we are on our way to fulfilling that mandate. Regulatory reform—we are working on that right now, and I think we will end up with a product by the end of the week in getting it out.

Welfare reform is more difficult, because it seems that everybody campaigns on it, until they get here, and then they do not want to do anything about it. The two most important points are the exploding welfare costs and the crisis of legitimacy. In 1935, when AFDC was enacted, 88 percent of

the families who received State cash relief were needy because the fathers had died. Benefits were intended primarily to enable the widow to care for her children at home.

Today, AFDC serves divorced, deserted, and never-married mothers and their offspring. Since the beginning of the program in 1965, in the last 30 years, State and Federal Governments have spent \$5.4 trillion on welfare, providing cash, food, housing, medical care, and social services. For the \$5.4 trillion spent since 1965, you could buy the entire industrial infrastructure of the United States—every factory, machine, store, every hotel, television station, office building, and still have money left over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COVERDELL). The Chair advises the Senator that his time has expired.

Mr. INHOFE. I understand that. I ask for 30 more seconds.

Mr. DOLE. I will be glad to yield some of my leader time.

Mr. INHOFE. I will just conclude by saying that we have an opportunity to do something about this—one of the three major mandates of the election in 1994. It is incumbent upon to us do this. We have introduced legislation that will give true welfare reform and take the profit out of illegitimacy, and the people of America are demanding that we do it.

Thank you, Mr. President.

MID-YEAR REPORT—1995

The mailing and filing date of the 1995 mid-year report required by the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, is Monday, July 31, 1995. All principal campaign committees supporting Senate candidates for election must file their reports with the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116. You may wish to advise your campaign committee personnel of this requirement.

The Public Records office will be open from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. on the filing date for the purpose of receiving these filings. For further information, please do not hesitate to contact the Office of Public Records on (202) 224-0322.

THE PRESIDENT REQUESTS A DELAY ON BOSNIA VOTE

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I noted that Senator DOLE was asked to delay a vote on Bosnia until some time next week, as I understand it. I will support Senator DOLE in whatever decision he makes. I understand that when the President of the United States asks for action to be taken that concerns national security, that request must be given great credence, and if Senator DOLE decides to delay that vote, I am sure that every Member of this body will support that decision.

If Senator DOLE decides otherwise because of events that transpire in